

THE TIMES.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

Southern men who contemplate voting against the Democratic party will do well to read and ponder the following from the letter of Speaker Crisp on the Force Bill:

"It gives to the judge of the United States Circuit Court the power of appointing election officers in the State. It gives the election officers so appointed the power to designate an unlimited number of deputy marshals, who may be employed a number of days prior to each election, at \$5 per day. (A thousand or more might be appointed in each congressional district.)

"It authorizes the use of the armies of the United States to preserve the peace at the polls.

"It gives to the judges of the United States Courts the power of appointing a canvassing or returning board for each State, who shall certify whom the people have elected to Congress.

"It requires the clerk of the House of Representatives to place on the roll of members, elect the names of the persons holding such certificates, so that they may participate as members in the organization of the House.

"It authorizes officers of the United States to supervise and control the registration of voters.

"It authorizes such officers to make a house-to-house canvass to ascertain the legality of any registered voter.

"It provides for the payment of all these officers out of the Federal Treasury, authorizes the employment of many of them for as much as eight days before an election.

"And finally, it makes permanent appropriation of our money for the execution of the law."

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, places the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labor and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours, very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

"I don't give Rebels in the South vouchers. I would rather furnish rope to hang every damned one of them."—General James B. Weaver, People's party candidate for President.

It is a common practice for Republicans to say that the people are familiar with the records of both Cleveland and Harrison, and will be satisfied that no matter which of the two is elected, we will have a good administration. The people are satisfied with no such thing. They know that Cleveland gave them an administration at once pure, honest and able, in which even his worst enemies have never been able to pick the slightest flaw; but they certainly cannot begin to say the same of the administration of Mr. Harrison, unless they call looting the Treasury, taxing the consumers of the land for the wealthy manufacturers, and trying to pass a law for the control of elections by Federal supervisors backed up by Federal bayonets—to say nothing of the frauds of the pension office—being pure, honest and able. There is as much difference between the administration of Cleveland and of the present Chief Executive as there is between heaven and earth.

Workmen in New York are greatly aroused over the prominent part which H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Iron Company, is taking in shaping the Republican campaign in New York. He has been received with open arms by the Republican National committee, and is in the closest confidence of its members. Leaving his business in Pittsburgh, Frick has for the time being taken up his residence in New York with no other purpose but to give aid and comfort to the conspirators who are seeking to debauch the suffrage, and by thus prolonging the Republican power, strike a blow at the interest of the workmen as well as of every other class of the community. This identification of Frick with the Republican campaign is only an additional indication of the real indifference of the Republicans to the welfare of workmen and their inveterate disposition to rely upon the robber barons for dollars.

It looks as if Quay did not leave New York altogether because he regarded the situation as hopeless, but because his own senatorial prospects were in danger. It is now stated that he had been in charge of the collection of boodle in Pennsylvania, and was afraid to risk his fame by remaining in charge of the headquarters, but he saw that it was necessary also to disengage boodle to save himself, and so he rushed home for that purpose.

THE LAST WEEK'S OUTLOOK.

One week from to-day the campaign will be decided and the voters of the United States will determine the momentous question whether or not the party of McKinleyism and revolution shall remain in power for at least another four years, but probably for an indefinite period—until, indeed, it is itself turned out by a revolution—or whether the party of the people—the opponent of onerous taxation of the many for the benefit of the few, and of stifling the people's voice by United States marshals and military through the medium of Force bills—shall take charge of the helm of the Ship of State in the interest of good and honest government. The ensuing few days will, therefore, be marked by hard work and unremitting anxiety, and the suspense will not be ended until after the polls are closed next Tuesday evening.

The outlook as we enter the last week of the campaign is as bright as ever for the Democracy. The increase of 20,000 votes in New York and Brooklyn means a large increase in the Democratic majority of those strongholds, which, it is hoped, will of itself be sufficient to more than overcome any strength with which the Republicans can come to Harlem river; but, besides this, if it is true, as reported, that the country registration shows a decided falling off in the Republican vote of the interior of the State, the Democratic victory in New York is still further assured. The Democratic managers, therefore, count with certainty upon carrying the Empire State, which is generally conceded to be the pivot upon which the election will turn.

As to the other doubtful but necessary States, New Jersey is considered safe, while the party campaign leaders say that Indiana is even safer than New York. Connecticut is thought to be very doubtful, with chances favoring the Democracy, but even should she go, contrary to her usual custom, for the Republican national ticket, the loss there would be offset by the certain gain of electoral votes in Michigan. This would secure Cleveland's election, even though the claim of doubt in Wisconsin and Illinois should turn out to be only rainbow chasing.

There is yet, also, another great ground for Democratic hope. This is found in the fact that so many intelligent and thinking men of prominence, life-long Republicans, have abandoned their old party and announced their intention of voting the Democratic ticket. The list of these has been so frequently given that it is superfluous to repeat them here. It is significant to note, however, that though they are numbered by the score, we have not yet heard of a single influential Democrat who has abjured his party for the Republican faith, and so, while we see the Republicans demoralized and divided against themselves, the Democracy are everywhere united, harmonious and full of confidence.

Taking, then, a superficial glance of the situation, we may reasonably conclude that the battle is already won, and in fact, as a battle on principle alone, it undoubtedly is. But, unfortunately, there are everywhere, and especially in large communities, to be found unprincipled flouters, ready and anxious to sell their votes to the highest bidder, who can do most towards deciding the contest, and this is the element of which the Democracy now have cause most to fear.

In fact, the campaign has been narrowed down, on the Republican side, to one of boodle, and the leaders of that party will devote the days yet remaining before the election to raising money and putting it where they think it will do the most good. Argument and principle have already been discarded, and the only hope of the Republican managers is to successfully corrupt American voters. Whether they can do so or not is the great problem to be solved when the returns are finally counted. If they cannot, Cleveland will be the next President of the United States; if they can, the party of corruption and monopoly will again win, and Mr. Harrison will succeed himself in the Presidential chair.

RICHMOND'S APATHY.

No people are more prompt in taking individual action than the people of Richmond, but surely they are slower to move when collective and general action is required than any other people in the world. Richmond, as a city, needs a first-class up-town hotel, kept in first-class style, and she will never take her proper place as a community until she has one. Yet it is impossible to get her people sufficiently aroused to the importance of the subject to secure any practical outcome of its agitation. A few years back, when this subject was being discussed with some activity, one enterprising and large-minded citizen secured two \$25,000 subscriptions to a hotel, and he added the offer of \$50,000 more himself. But with this magnificent commencement, the scheme was allowed to languish, and nothing came of it.

The superintendent of the gas works has made the public understand thoroughly that the gas works must be added to at once to furnish a sufficient quantity of gas for the demands of the people. He presents them with the alternative of building another gas holder, at a cost of \$100,000, if only coal gas is manufactured, or of spending \$25,000 to establish a water gas plant, which will reduce the price of gas to gas consumers nearly one half, and will furnish enough gas for Richmond and her streets and public places, for Manchester and Barton Heights. But the economy of such a plant will cause the gas works to discharge ten of its employees. Consequently, all of them, coming from every quarter of the city, and, therefore, constituting a political nest touching every quarter of the city, make common cause to oppose the water gas plant; they overawe the Council, and drive it from the performance of a plain duty, and Richmond at large, perfectly conscious that the measure should be adopted, rests supinely silent, and allows the employees of the gas works to nullify the movement for economy and to force more squandering of the public money.

The superintendent of the water works has made the public understand that the water is so wasted the pumps, though supplying daily 16,000,000 gallons, can barely furnish all that is required. He presents them this alternative: A meter system, which will cause each water taker's annual supply of water to cost him less than it now costs him, but, since it will force him to pay for all he

uses, will cause him to economize its use, which will make the present pumps ample for the city's supply, or the establishment of greater pumping capacity, which will cost the city something like a half million of dollars, when her credit is already so strained that it is difficult to sell her bonds. Every reason and argument demands the meter system. There is no more reason why water should be supplied free than why gas should be, and if we can get along with gas meters, we can surely get along with water meters. But, though the people of the city know that they are in no condition to spend the money necessary to creating greater pumping capacity, though they know the meter system should be adopted, they rest lazily and idly supine, and leave events to shape their own course, which, of course, means the spending of the half million of dollars, and the consequent increase of their taxes.

"Old man," said the traveler to the Arkansas fiddler, "why don't you put a roof on your house?" "It's raining too hard," he replied. "But, why don't you do it when it's not raining?" "It don't leak then," said he.

This about describes the mental state of the people of Richmond as a body.

YANKEE VENALITY AGAIN.

The New York Sun furnishes us still further evidence of the venality of the Yankee voter. We take from it the following:

It will be hard in the coming election for the Republicans to use at the polls the enormous campaign fund they are now collecting. It is understood that the Republican committees have accumulated so far \$1,400,000 for use in New York State, and that the greater part of this sum will be held for distribution on election day. This amounts to over a dollar a head for all the voters of the State, or over two dollars for every Republican voter. It means that if the money is handled without leakages the amount at the polling places on the morning of election day will be enough, if it can be effectively used, to reverse any majority the State has given for a candidate since the election of 1852.

People in New York city do not realize the open and great use of money at the polls in the rural districts, where vote buying is as well recognized as dealing in cattle or sheep. The Hudson river counties are the most demoralized, and the demoralization extends to counties like Washington, Saratoga and Clinton, where in some election districts half the voters are for sale if the prices run high enough. Almost always the vote buying is done by the Republicans, because they have the money, and it is greatly by these means that the hold of their party is maintained on a number of the farming counties.

It is not mechanics and workmen, as a rule, who sell their votes, but farmers and their hired men and sons. It takes a great deal more money and effort to influence the voting of a rural carpenter who is paid \$18 in cash at the end of a week for his work than to gain the vote of a farmer whose income is really larger than the mechanic's, but who is not accustomed to receive it weekly in cash.

There is much more money for use at the polls at a country election district than in a New York city district. It is not rare for the Republican in charge of a rural election district to use \$1,000 or \$1,200 at the polls on election day, out of the money which may cling to his own pockets in the distribution of the campaign funds.

Twenty dollars is not a high price to pay for a vote in these localities, and the money is paid as openly as if the buyers were engaged in legitimate commerce. Personal feeling and neighborhood jealousies have a good deal to do with swelling the local campaign fund, besides the money which it receives from the national and State committees. At an election in Albany in the spring of this year the candidates for judges stood on the sidewalk by the polls and openly bought votes. There were three candidates, one of whom expended about \$11,000, another about \$7,000 and a third about \$4,000. The price of votes on this occasion ran as high as \$30 apiece, though the only fight to amount to anything was on the ward office. The candidates had no more reluctance in telling the price of votes to reporters than a broker would have in giving the market quotations on stocks in which he deals.

Asstounding as Professor McCook's revelations were, they fail to equal these. It is absolutely incomprehensible to us in the South that farmers can be thus bought and sold at the polls.

To what are our elections coming? Is there no limit to the Yankee's love of money?

Is not this intolerable? Is it to be endured that our elections are to become the playthings of those who have money to spend?

The Democratic demonstration at the Theatre last night under the auspices of the Powhatan Club was a grand success in every respect. This club has recently been thoroughly reorganized, and is daily getting into its membership the most intelligent and leading citizens of Richmond, who will add immensely to its prestige and capacity for useful work. If anything were needed to arouse the Democracy of this city to a sense of their duty, last night's enormous turnout, and the words of truth and soberness uttered by the speakers will certainly have that effect.

Democratic Appointments.

HON. STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Oct. 10, 1892.

FITZGERALD LEE.

Northampton, November 1st.

Norfolk City, November 2d.

Nansemond, November 3d.

R. C. GARDNER.

King George, November 3d.

M. C. HOLT.

(Judge Staples' Essex appointment withdrawn.)

BASIL B. GORDON.

Chairman.

Horstend's Acid Phosphate.

Beware of imitations.

New York Press, June 20th.

A dress rehearsal of "The Inside Track" was given yesterday afternoon at the Union Square to members of the press. The play was magnificently staged, and the singing of the principals being rendered with exquisite effect. Mr. Walcott has a voice not unlike the late Joe Emmett. Mr. Willis, the comedian, in his latest topical songs, was very clever, as in fact were the whole company in their respective roles. The river scene was so realistic that one could easily imagine that they were looking at the East River. We predict for this company a successful run to "Frisco."

"Tired all the Time."

Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses just those elements of strength which you so earnestly crave; it will build you up, give you an appetite, strengthen your stomach and nerves. Try it.

Hood's Pills invigorate the liver.

Richmond Elevator Co.

J. H. Valentine will sell at auction to-day, at 1 o'clock sharp, all the old scrap wrought iron, office, etc., damaged by the recent fire at Richmond Elevator. A big opportunity for dealers. See terms and conditions of sale in auction column.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

Hyacinths, Tulips

And all flowering bulbs at Wood's seed stores.

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT.

There Was a Big Docket of Sunday Sinners Before His Honor.

Another turn in the kaleidoscope affairs of time brought Justice John and his retinue of learned attorneys scampering across the sawdust yesterday morning like a lot of yearling colts with the run of the burr pasture. Some one has written that "spring would be but gloomy weather had we nothing else but spring," or words to that effect, but the average colored man and woman would compromise on summer all the year round. Putting aside the question of watermelons and its kindred delicacies, the regulars at the court are now confronted by the serious and perplexing subject of raiment and shelter.

Some of them now come into court just to stand in the sawdust and keep their feet warm. The stones and bricks are getting so cold that they have to carry a piece of carpet or an old bag round to stand on at the corner. Thin uppers and no soles are all right in the soft, sweet, fragrant summer time, but there have been four cases of the larceny of shoes since the first frost. Old clothes don't stand much chance either, and written notes out last winter's garments and hangs them out in the back yard to get the camphor out, it is just as well to sit by and watch them with a shot gun in hand. Be sure and do not hang them out on the roof if there is a telegraph pole in the block.

A lovely array of outer garments was displayed at the court yesterday. Joseph's historic coat with its splendid assortment of colors and the ordinary crazy quilt were outclassed at the start. One prize winner, and were starting enough to make a dry-horse take fright or an electric car jump the track.

S. W. Coleman (white) was charged with stealing a pair of shoes from Mr. A. J. Ford. It was charged that the shoes were taken during the recent fire at the hotel. Coleman claimed to have bought them of a negro. The property would never have been recovered, but as luck would have it he took them for repairs to the same man who made them. Coleman seemed perfectly willing to stand in Mr. Ford's shoes, but nobody seemed particularly anxious to stand in his yesterday morning. The case was continued until this morning.

S. M. Cross (white) was sent to the hustings court for carrying concealed weapons. He was found going about town with the most dangerous looking weapon imaginable. It resembled more nearly a rifle than a pistol.

"What is that thing?" asked the Justice. "A Colt's revolver," he answered. "It looks more like a horse pistol," smiled His Honor. A few minutes later, however, Justice John of Superior Bottom, saw the joke, and only his magisterial position kept him from being fined for disturbing the proceedings.

Mary Elliott (colored) does not visit in the regulation way. The proper way is, to notice when there is a funeral or a wedding at your acquaintance, and when you see her out driving or shopping, then slip around and leave your card with regrets at finding her out, but Mary is not posted on social devices, and so when she called on Ella Harris and was told that Ella was "not at home," she remonstrated with the maid, and finally kicked the door in. That's the kind of friends to have. When they come to see you, they want to see you badly, but Mary paid \$2.50 and will after this likely confine her visits to Ella's regular "receiving days."

Cora Hall was charged with beating Essie Morgan, daughter of Susan Morgan, and Susan was charged with throwing rocks at Perry Hall, son of Jane Hall and brother of Cora Hall. Justice John put on his glasses and read the warrant twice, then he looked as if he was trying to decipher the resolutions and platform of the Third party, and then he summed up the case by demanding costs of everybody connected with it. It is hard to find His Honor without resources.

Mary Boyd (colored) was fined \$2.50 for assaulting Mary E. Jones.

Lucy Baker (colored) paid \$2.50 for disorderly conduct on the street.

Alfred Wheeler (colored) was fined \$2.50 for sweeping the dust and dirt from the pavement upon Mr. John T. Martin.

Lee Rolling (colored) was sent on to the jury on the charge of assaulting Ben. Tatum.

William Mead and Jake Miller (colored) were fined \$2.50 each for throwing rocks in the street.

Victoria Scott (colored) was fined \$2.50 for assaulting Susan Brown.

Joseph Mayo and Mary Mandly (colored) paid \$2.50 each for disorderly conduct in the street.

W. L. Whiting and H. H. Hopkins (white) and John Allen (colored) were fined for being drunk.

The case of C. G. Pettis (white) for striking Lelia Roberts was dismissed.

INCREASE THE TEACHERS' PAY.

The Matter Discussed in Committee.

Manual Labor Training.

The Committee on Schools held its regular meeting in the Council Chamber last evening. Chairman Cary and Messrs. Tanner, Hardwicke, Stratton and Thomas were present.

A communication was received from the executive committee of the white teachers of the public schools asking that provision be made in the budget for the next year to increase the salaries of the teachers. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was read from Mr. C. E. Venter, the superintendent of the Miller Manual Labor School, who suggested that manual training be introduced in the public schools. He added that the additional expenses caused by the introduction of manual training would be only \$1 per pupil.

On motion of Mr. Stratton, the chairman was requested to communicate with Mr. Venter and other persons as to the practicability of introducing manual training into the public schools.

The committee adjourned after transacting some routine business of minor importance.

Hollywood Memorial Association.

The Hollywood Memorial Association held a meeting yesterday at noon in the lecture-room of the Second Presbyterian church. Plans for the future were discussed, and it was decided to give several entertainments during the winter and spring. The reports showed that there are now 240 members, and considerable activity and enthusiasm is manifest on the part of these to keep the Confederate quarters at Hollywood in at least a presentable condition. The grounds will be kept in order during the winter, while preparations are now being made to sow grass and set out shrubbery of various kinds.

The regular meetings days are January 19th, General Lee's birthday; May 3d, the anniversary of the Association, and October 21st, the eve of All-Saints' day.

It will be remembered that the ladies of this Association were unfortunate as to their finances, which were swamped up in the Maury failure. It was recently discovered, however, that the Maury estate was in a better condition than was supposed. Dr. Weaver received \$12,272 from this estate as a portion of the debt incurred by the Association for his services in the removal of Confederate bodies. There will be further distributions from the Maury estate, and it is believed that about 80 per cent. of the estate's indebtedness will be recovered. In view of the fact that the Association will be in a fair way to relieve itself, at least in part, of the debt which now rests upon it.

City Circuit Court.

In the circuit court yesterday the case of S. L. Bloomberg against the Supreme Sitting Order of the Iron Hall for \$925 was called. The jury found for plaintiff, and judgment was rendered.

Suit was instituted by Frank Miller against August L. Holzapfel for \$25.

The Goodman Manufacturing Company instituted twenty-seven suits against various fire insurance companies for sundry amounts aggregating \$77,000.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

THE CROWNING SEASON.

Here is fulfillment; joy of work that's done. The hour of triumph is the last and true; and in the spring, yet tired hearts find cheer when Autumn's patient strength crowns all the year.

The Autumn's full glory is reflected in the store. Never was the stock so rich; never such a wealth of beauty; never such preparations for trade; and, happily, never such selling—a steady flow inward and outward, that keeps the picture changing, that spurs us onward to bigger and better buying and selling.

Take SILKS—the richness and variety of the stock is pleasant to see; the preparation ample to meet all your requirements whether for the most elegant evening wear, for wedding, or the usual occasions of dress. The line of Blacks was never so large, nor have we ever given closer attention to details. Silk buying is very safe here. It doesn't pay to take risks of false weighting or bad wearing quality in buying silks.

Crepes de Chine, all shades, \$1.12.

The boys a wide Brocade that is richly worth \$1.

21-inch all-silk Cordulotte, \$1.25.

Figured Bengaline, white and cream, 70c.

Hanbok embroidered Chiffons, the width right for skirt length, \$1.50 a yard, worth double.

21 and 23-inch real China Silk, for fancy work, 45c.

Drapery Silks, 32-inch, 40c.

Main Aisle.

The display of Colored Dress Stuffs for little continues. The selling is lively. Have you bought?

Main Aisle.

Dr. Warner's famous Health Underwear has not depreciated in value, and trade prices are unchanged. The wonderful strides in the improvement of the Egyptian ribbed goods have, however, caused fewer calls than usual for these elegancies, and we make the price \$1.50 per garment instead of \$2.25.

Crocheted Skirts are here in force—blacks and colors. Have you seen them? Here's a list—

50c, 60c and 70c prettily made of cotton—fast colors.

\$1.12, \$1.25 and \$1.50 for increasing goodness in all wool.

\$1.50 and \$1.75 buys silk and wool mixtures, very brilliant finish. Great values.

\$2.50 brings the elegance of all-silk.

East Aisle.

Have you visited the Art Goods counter in the last day or so? A new display of beauty in Silk Goods—

India Silk Lambrequins, Table Covers and Tidies, elaborately embroidered in gold tinsel and colors, charming goods. The prices \$15 to 95c.

New Stamped Linens are shown, among them—

Center Pieces and Trav Cloths, hemstitched and drawn work, 50c to 90c.

Table Covers, stamped in colors, 40c.

Linen Trimmings, for fancy work, all colors, 10c a yard.

West Aisle.

Satin Damask, Portiere, old rose and old gold, very heavy, \$2.50.

Rich velvet, damask at \$15.

Silk curtains up to \$30 a pair.

Take Elevator.

Dress Trimmings are placed where everybody can see them, for there is no way to describe them adequately.

Astrakhan bands, 50c a yard.

Gimpes, all colors, 12 1/2c a yard.